

DULLES

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# Former Master Spy Dies

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have had a tough time. A husky 6-foot, 200-pounder, Mr. Dulles kept himself in top shape. He continued to play tennis until last year—though limiting himself to doubles matches for the past eight years or so—and shot a commendable game of golf.

Mr. Dulles was a man of enormous patience and as CIA director he sought to school his agents in the art of taking pains with their work. Most intelligence was readily available, he stressed, but the key was evaluating it properly.

"You still need people with the characteristics of the cloak-and-dagger man," he once said. "But we don't want him to act in a cloak-and-dagger way."

His tenure as CIA director was fairly quiet—perhaps for that reason—though critics began sniping at him in the last year of his term for his role in two crises: the Cuban invasion and the U2 incident.

The CIA's role in planning the disastrous Bay of Pigs invasion by Cuban refugees has been pretty well established. CIA agents played a heavy role in recruiting, training and financing the refugees. But defenders of Mr. Dulles were always quick to point out that President Kennedy—who publicly acknowledged that he was to blame for the operation—was the only person who could have stopped it. The groundwork of the invasion was laid during the Eisenhower years.

In the other incident, Francis Gary Powers—shot down by a Soviet missile during a reconnaissance flight over the heart of Russia—confessed during a Moscow circus trial that he was a CIA agent. The flights had been going on for some time and were thought to be impregnable because the planes were too high to be hit. Mr. Dulles was criticized for allowing Powers to take off on the eve of a summit conference.

## Reds Torpedo Summit

Russian Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev used the U2 incident as an excuse for torpedoing the Paris conference with Eisenhower. The talks never got off the ground and U.S.-Russian relations took a severe turn for the worse.

Allen Welsh Dulles was born April 7, 1893, in Watertown, N.Y., one of the five children of a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. John MacDulles. A precocious youngster, he gave early signs of his literary

proficiency—he was to publish six books—by writing a book on the Boer War at the age of 8. His maternal grandfather, John F. Foster, secretary of state under President Benjamin Harrison, was so impressed by it that he had it published.

"I hope the Boers win this war," young Dulles' concluding sentence read, "because the Boers are in the right and the British in the wrong." In a footnote, he explained that he used the small "b" because he didn't like the British and thought they should be taken down a peg.

He was graduated from Princeton in 1914, then taught English in a church mission school in Lahabad, India, before returning to Princeton for a master's degree.

Mr. Dulles entered the Diplomatic Service in 1916 with the idea of making it a career. In the early stages of World War I he was assigned to Vienna, but when the United States entered the conflict he was transferred to Berne, Switzerland. Some of the contacts he formed then were to prove useful in World War II.

Mr. Dulles served on the U.S. delegation to the Paris Peace Conference and later served in Berlin and Turkey before returning to Washington as chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs—he used part of his time here to earn a law degree from George Washington University.

In 1920, he married Clover Todd, the daughter of a Columbia University professor.

A growing family—two daughters and a son—combined with the low pay of foreign service officers decided Mr. Dulles against a career with the government. He resigned from the State Department in 1926 to join his brother's law firm, Sullivan and Cromwell in New York City. There was one brief political fling, an unsuccessful bid for a Republican House nomination.

During his 13 years' law practice, Mr. Dulles built up an intimate knowledge of Germany and made the acquaintance of practically every prominent official and executive in Germany.

Early in World War II, Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan recruited him for the Office of Strategic Services—America's wartime intelligence agency and the forerunner of the CIA.

Operating mostly out of Switzerland, Mr. Dulles, as head of the European division of OSS, was in touch with old German contacts through a large underground network. He was famil-

iar with most of the Hitler assassination plots before some of the participants. In a later book, he noted that some German generals were arranging a coup to overthrow the Fuehrer in 1938 when British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's "capitulation" at Munich stopped them.

Several of the later assassination attempts—all of them failures and most of them accompanied by scores of reprisal executions—might have succeeded, he argued, but for the hard, "unconditional surrender" stand of the Allies.

The Allied failure to give encouragement to the plotters by some assurance of a common defense against the Communist threat was a fatal handicap, Mr. Dulles contended.

His most outstanding success in World War II, however, was in negotiating the capitulation of German armies in Italy a week before the final surrender at Rheims.

The Belgian and French governments decorated Mr. Dulles for outstanding achievements during World War II. He also received the Medal of Merit and a presidential citation from the United States.

After the war, Mr. Dulles rejoined his law firm until 1951 when he was appointed deputy director of the CIA.

After retiring from the CIA, Mr. Dulles published three books: "The Craft of Intelligence," "The Secret Surrender," and "Great True Spy Stories." His earlier books were "Germany's Underground," and the pre-1940 works, "Will America Stay Neutral," and in collaboration with Hamilton Fish Armstrong, "Can We Be Neutral."

Besides his Warren Commission duty after leaving the CIA, Mr. Dulles was commissioned by President Johnson to investigate the Mississippi slaying of three civil rights workers in 1964.

Survivors include his wife, of the home at 2723 Q St. NW; two daughters, Mrs. Joan Buresch, of Zurich, Switzerland, and Mrs. Clover D. Jebson of New York City; one son, Allen M., at home; three sisters, Mrs. Eleanor Lansing Dulles of the District, a former diplomat who kept her maiden name for professional reasons, Mrs. Margaret Edwards of Rye, N.Y., and Mrs. Natalie Seymour of New Hartford, N.Y., and six grandchildren.

Funeral services will be at 11 a.m. Saturday in Georgetown, N.W. Burial will be in Baltimore.